

California: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in California in 1996, accounting for 39% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to cardiovascular diseases were 47% higher among men than among women.
- In 1996, 45,989 deaths were due to ischemic heart disease, which accounted for 20% of all deaths.
- Rates of death due to stroke were 57% higher among blacks than among whites.

Cancer

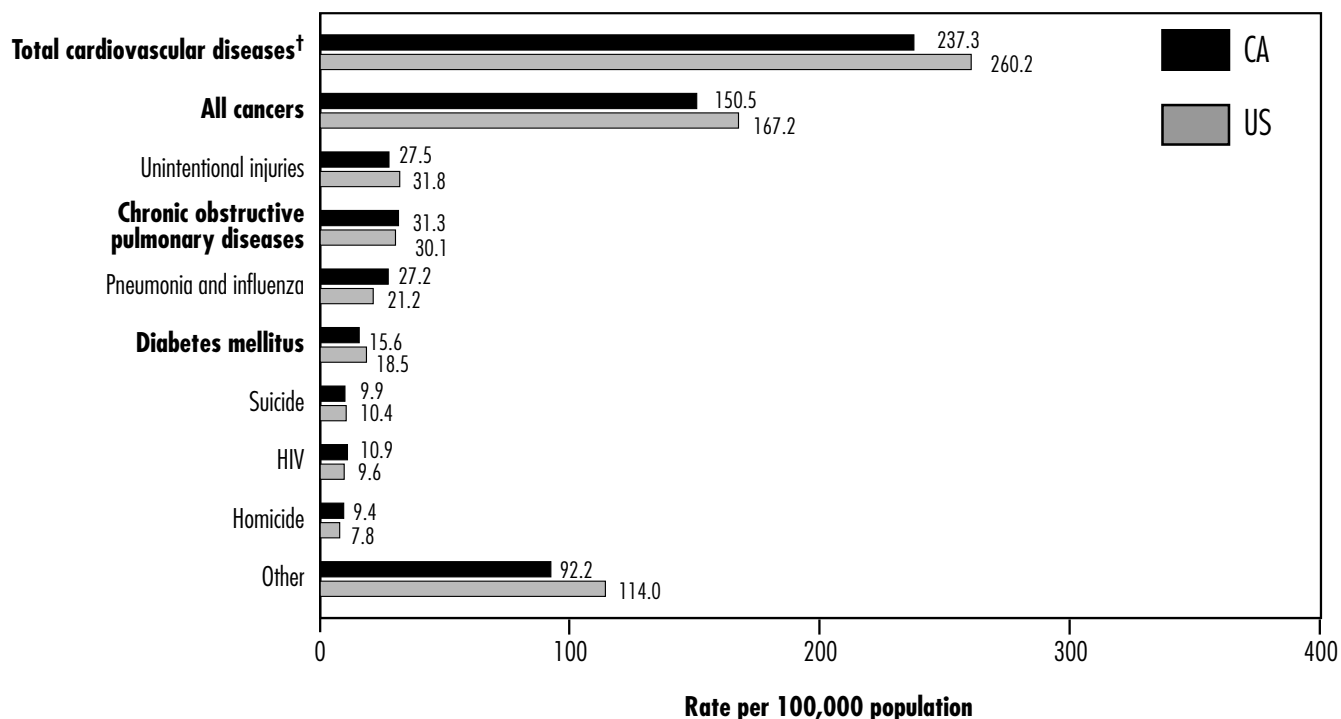
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in California in 1996.
- Rates of death due to lung cancer were 61% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 112,300 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in California in 1999, including 14,600 new cases of lung cancer, 11,200 new cases of colorectal cancer, 16,300 new cases of prostate cancer, and 16,900 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 51,700 California residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 1,269,412 adults in California had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 5,406 deaths and a contributing cause of an additional 16,207 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 205% higher among blacks and 81% higher among Hispanics than among whites.

Causes of Death, California Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (119.9 per 100,000 in California and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (42.1 per 100,000 in California and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

California: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 22% of men and 17% of women in California reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 38% of Hispanics and 19% of whites.
- More than 70% of all racial and ethnic groups reported eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 62% of blacks, 61% of Hispanics, and 52% of whites were overweight.

Risk Factors Among High School Students

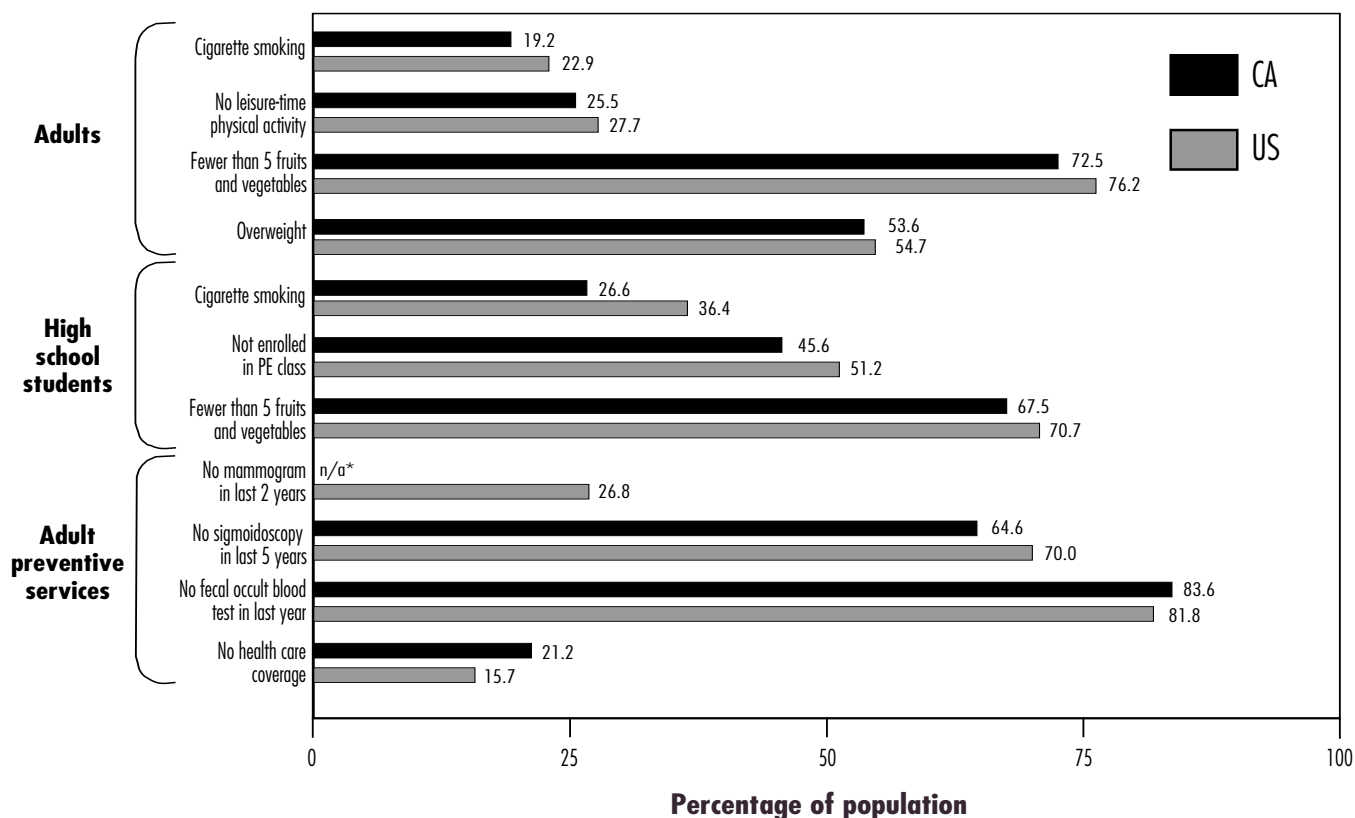
- In 1997, 31% of white, 27% of Hispanic, and 15% of black students in California reported smoking cigarettes.
- Not being enrolled in physical education classes was reported by 48% of whites, 40% of Hispanics, and 37% of blacks.

- Eating fewer than five servings of fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 77% of black and 70% of Hispanic students.

Preventive Services

- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 76% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 62% of whites reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year was reported by 98% of Asians/Pacific Islanders and 80% of whites.
- Of all states, California had the ninth highest percentage of adults aged 18–64 years who reported having no health care coverage.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were about three times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, California Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.

CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.